FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1844. [NO. 1413.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

HICKORY SPRING,
Chatham County, N. C.,

Is now in good repair for Visiters. The many cures which this water has performed, will sufficiently recommend its virtues, particularly in Dyspepsia.

Terms.—Eighty cents per day. Five dollars per week. Children and servants half price. Horses fifty cents per day.

Cold, Shower, and Warm Baths prepared at the shortest notice.

WM. BOWEN.
June 10, 1844. 12-3w

STOP THE VILLAIN!

A MAN calling himself JAMES BROWN, stout built, about 5 feet 4 to 6 inches in height, sandy hair, light complexion, with light grey eyes, professing to be a ditcher, with various other occupations, called at my house and left on Tuesday the 11th inst. I advanced some money on account of ditching to be done by him, and borrod him a small sorrel mare, about 11 or 12 years old this fall, small blaze in her face, with a knot on each shoulder and three knots on her back, to visit his sister, who he said lived in Marion District. He passed through Darlington village on the 12th instant, and since that time I have heard nothing of him.

He pretends to be well acquainted about Charlotte, N. C., and knows the names of several respectable individuals there. His looks, however, are so mean, rotten and sullen cut, that he is not to be believed.

I will suitably reward any person who will take him up and bring him to this place, or who will deliver the same to me or give such information as will enable me to get him.

JACOB MIMS.
Darlington Dist., S. C., June 20, 1844. 12-3w

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Mary Gilchrist *vs.* The Heirs at Law of Archibald Gilchrist, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Archibald Rev. Henderson resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise this Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Daniel McInnis *vs.* Daniel Graham and Daniel McLeod, Administrators with the Will annexed of Malcom McInnis, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Graham is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Daniel Graham to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Saleratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 18, 1844. 11-tf

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Cornelius H. Dowd *vs.* John McLeod.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John McLeod, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said McLeod to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 11-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Ann McKay, deceased, will, in pursuance with said Will, offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased, on FRIDAY the 5th day of JULY next, all the

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN
FURNITURE,

Belonging to said Estate.

Also, 80 ACRES OF LAND near Town.

Terms made known at Sale.

W. McL. McKAY, *Ex'r.*
E. W. WILLKINGS, *Auct'r.*

ALL persons having claims against said Estate will please present them, and those indebted will please make immediate payment.

W. McL. McKAY, *Ex'r.*
Fayetteville, June 10, 1844. 12t3

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS, 10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
May 27, 1844.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD, 25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 15, 1844. 6tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior
Stock of GROCERIES,
Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.
May 21, 1844. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 6, 1844. 3-tf

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
At Rockfish Factory.

THE Subscriber has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in the Store of Daniel G. Patterson, and will execute any work entrusted to him in as good style as any establishment in the country or town, and at very low prices. All work warranted to fit.

A. GRAHAM.
May 25, 1844. 8-8w

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4TH BRIGADE N. C. MILITIA,
Carthage, April 11, 1844.

THE Special Court Martial convened for the trial of Colonel Duncan McCormick, having acquitted the said Duncan McCormick of the charges preferred against him, the action of the Court is approved. The Court is hereby dissolved.

Lieutenant Colonel Shaw is hereby ordered to parade his Regiment on the 4th day of July next, at the usual parade ground, when and where Colonel McCormick will resume the command. Col. McCormick is hereby discharged of arrest.

By order of the Brigadier General, W. D. Dowd.
D. G. MACRAE,
Acting Aid-de-Camp.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
33d Regiment N. C. Militia,
May 7, 1844.

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Brigadier General Dowd, Elijah Fuller will order the Captains of the several Companies composing this Regiment, to parade their Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and publish the usual notice thereof in the Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

WILLIAM SHAW, *Lt. Col.*

HEAD QUARTERS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

ATTENTION! *Gentlemen Officers of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia:*

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Lt. Col. Wm. Shaw, you are hereby commanded to have your respective Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of Lt. Col. William Shaw.
ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*
Fayetteville, May 8, 1844. 6-4Jy

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Miles P. Maske and others, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Northet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Judith L. Maske, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Northet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

One Hundred Boxes of
BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 4, 1844. 10-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

THE WHIG CREED,

As read by Mr. Clay at the close of his great Speech at Raleigh.

1. *An honest and economical administration of the government.*
2. *A sound currency, of uniform value.*
3. *Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.*
4. *Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor; preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.*
5. *Men only of character, fidelity and ability appointed to public office.*
6. *Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power.*
7. *A distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among all the States, on just and liberal terms.*
8. *A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.*
9. *The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.*

The Locofocos of Mecklenburg county, in one of their resolutions, raise the rallying cry of "Polk, Dallas, Texas, and Oregon." Under that banner we can and will conquer, say they.

The Whig rallying cry is, *Graham, Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the United States.* Friends of the Union can scarcely hesitate between such parties.

PROGRESS OF DISUNION.—At a "very large" meeting in Williamsburg District, S. C. on the 17th ult. a series of resolutions was adopted, "enthusiastically and unanimously," the first of which declares, "that we hold it to be better and more to the interest of the Southern and Southwestern portions of this confederacy, to be *out of the Union with Texas, than in it without her.*"

They go on to compliment Mr. Calhoun for "the high ground he has taken on this subject," and "cordially to approve of a Southern Convention." They "pledge their *warm and undivided support to Polk and Dallas,*" though their first choice was John Tyler!

But it appears, and we are sincerely glad to find, that Mr. Calhoun himself has *authorized* the Richmond Enquirer to say that he disapproves of the Disunion proceedings in South Carolina. And the Washington Spectator, the peculiar organ of the Calhounites, denies that Mr. Calhoun should be held responsible for them. It adds,—

"Every one who knows anything of Mr. Calhoun's opinions, knows that *he has not countenanced or approvde* of any action or opinion, *looking to the separate movement of the State of South Carolina, or the South generally,* and much less any movement contemplating the purposes the *Globe* charges of disunion or secession. It is also well known that he has never looked to secession or disunion as a remedy, even in the period of nullification, but opposed both—regarding with Mr. Jefferson, "nullification as the rightful remedy," not only for unconstitutional measures, but as the most efficient means for preventing disunion itself."

What will the Disunionists of South Carolina do now? They have heretofore wheeled about at Mr. Calhoun's nod with the precision of a military platoon. Will they do so now? Will the 1200 men in one place, the 600 in another, and the dozen other "large and respectable" meetings, instantly declare that they, too, will not countenance or approve of the late movement! We shall see.

In the mean time, let it not be forgotten, that these "Disunion or Texas" men are all Locofocos, pledging their support to Polk and Dallas; and that these individuals were nominated expressly on the ground of their being in favor of immediate annexation.

The only meeting out of South Carolina, that we have heard of, which expressed similar views, was a Locofoco gathering at Eatonton, Georgia, where the sentiment of "Texas or Disunion" was received with enthusiastic applause.

The Boston Courier says that Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, lately caught a cod weighing nine pounds and three quarters, with a common trout line and small trout hook.

The Locofoco National Convention caught a much *heavier* cod* in Tennessee lately, with a pin hook without any bait on it.

*The family name of Col. Jas. K. Polk was formerly *Pollock*, from which, for some good reason, doubtless, they changed it to *Polk*. According to Webster's Dictionary, (not Daniel but Noah,) a pollock is "a fish, a species of gadus or cod." The Locos say that *poke* leaves make good greens, and so they will do when nothing better can be had; and the cod may do when fresh, but it is *rather* oderiferous when old, and requires that its offensive odour be disguised by the addition of a good many ingredients, to enable one to swallow it.

UNKIND.—It is often said, with what truth we know not, nor care, that the Editorial columns of the Standard are indebted to Tom, Dick, and Harry, besides the ostensible Editor, for their weekly quota of slang and slander. In its last, there is a paragraph announcing the somerset of the Editor of the Independent, which it was particularly unkind to require the Editor of the Standard to publish, as it could not but remind him of his own apostacy, and the motive for it. The following is the material part of it:—

"Two years ago Mr. Loring professed to believe, most sincerely and religiously, that to act with the democratic party was to do right; but now the thing is reversed, and he is found in amity and concord with his former bitter political opponents. Let the public put this and that together, and judge for itself. The whigs are welcome to all the joy this change may afford them."

Now suppose the reader should change a word or two in the above paragraph, and see how it will read:

"Two years ago Mr. *Holden* professed to believe, most sincerely and religiously, that to act with the *Whig* party was to do right; but now the thing is reversed, and he is found in amity and concord with his former bitter political opponents. Let the public put this and that together, and judge for itself. The *Locos* are welcome to all the joy this change may afford them."

By the way, we learn that the Locofoco consternation at the loss of such an advocate of their cause, is great, not only here, but especially in Wake. They know him to be in possession of more of their secrets than they would like to have known, and they fear that he will carry out the *principles* in which he has been nourished, by blabbing. They do not hesitate to say, that they always knew him to be an old rascal, at the same time that they patronized the Standard, whilst he published it. He anticipated them, however, in such delicate compliments, a year or two ago, by characterizing many of them, his old subscribers, as swindlers, cheats, &c. &c.—and no man had better opportunities of knowing them, than he.

The Standard endeavors to break the force of the notorious fact, which the lying and boastful propensities of its party has dragged forth, that James K. Polk's grandfather was a Tory in 1775. It says,—

"The charge that Ezekiel Polk was a tory we believe to be absolutely and positively false. There were no tories in Mecklenburg in 1775, and he who says to the contrary casts an insult upon that proud and patriotic county."

On the contrary, it is creditable to "that proud and patriotic county," that, in defiance of the hostility of a wealthy and influential man like Ezekiel Polk, those who *were* true to their country were capable of such noble conduct.

"Ezekiel Polk, (continues the Standard,) was the brother of Col. Thomas Polk, and the latter, together with the Brevards, the Alexanders, the Averys, and others, were, according to the admission of Mr. Jefferson himself, the most forward men in all America in favor of Independence."

Oh yes, we all know where to find Col. Thomas Polk, and the Brevards, and Alexanders and Averys. But it was about Ezekiel that we were discoursing, though the Standard would evidently like the public to forget it. We should like exceedingly to learn in what part of Mr. Jefferson's works, the "admission" spoken of above, is made? Perhaps the Standard will enlighten us? In our reading of Mr. Jefferson's letter on the subject, we find that he argues not only that the Mecklenburg Declaration is spurious, but that the name of McKnitt, which was connected with its discovery, is spurious also.

"But many men, (adds the Standard,) as good Whigs as they were, both in the Continental Congress and out of it, doubted the prudence and propriety of making the Mecklenburg Declaration at the time it was made; and among the latter we understand Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of James K. Polk, was found. He thought the movement too hasty, but he was mistaken; and yet he had glorious company in the thought, *for he agreed in opinion with the Continental Congress.*"

Now this looks very plausible, but how does it account for Ezekiel Polk being found in Cornwallis's camp in Chadotte, with a red coat on, nearly six years after this "too hasty" period? And the Whigs running him out of the county at the peril of his life? And their forcing him, many years afterwards, (so odious was the remembrance of his Toryism,) to resign the office of Sheriff, to which the County Court had appointed him?

A letter from Moore county informs us, that "the Whigs are sanguine of success in Moore this campaign. "Hoke and Polk" no go *here.*"

CONSISTENCY.—The Globe, which has always bitterly abused the late U. S. Bank for printing documents in its own defence against the violent attacks of Jackson and his minions, now defends the payment of $1533 50, out of the Treasury, for printing the celebrated defence of Major Barry, published by himself when Postmaster General. The plea now set up by the Globe, is, that it was a defence of Maj. Barry's official conduct,—the identical defence of the Bank. The difference is, that the $1533 50 was paid to the Globe, and the Bank gave its printing to others.

Disappointment—Political Discussion.—We learn that Gen. R. M. Saunders did not make his *personal* appearance at "Holley Springs," in this County, on Saturday last, according to his series of "*appointments*" published in the Standard. What was the reason of this "defection" on the part of the General, we are not informed. Most of the candidates for the county attended the meeting, which was a pretty large one, considering the busy season of the year, and a discussion was had between Mr. Wilder, one of the Democratic, and Mr. Miller, one [illegible] the Whig Candidates. The former opened the discussion, and was replied to at length by Mr. Miller.—*Raleigh S*[illegible]

Party Mottoes.— [illegible]hey call themselves, have [illegible]tto,
POLK AND TEX[illegible]
That of th[illegible]
UNITED [illegible]
Which will the peo[illegible]ose!

From the Forum.—If the Western Locos have not caught some "fresh fish from Helicon" we are mistaken. The following expression of poke root leads off a Hoosier song:

"Already are our enemies forlorn, if not forlorner,
Polk does'nt grow for nothing, boys, in every worm fence corner."

Progress of Nullification Doctrines.—Plans of the Disunionists.—We have at length the fulfilment of the promise made by Senator McDuffie, of South Carolina, that he would resign his seat and take a place in the State Legislature, for the purpose of effecting the passage of a law, for laying a discriminating tax upon Northern manufactures in favor of foreign goods. And this in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Pickens has also announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature, and every body who knows anything of the extreme complaisance of the law-makers of that chivalrous State, must be aware that these two distinguished leaders would have little difficulty in procuring the passage of any act, however absurd or monstrous, which they choose to offer. And, indeed, the intelligence we receive every day from South Carolina gives abundant evidence that the nullifying portion of the people of that State are rapidly returning to their old ground, and that they are ripe for the reception and support of any treasonable scheme which may affect the integrity of the Union, to which this notable plan of Senator McDuffie's is an entering wedge. Thus we see South Carolina politicians holding meetings in which they talk of dissolving the Union as quietly as they would entertain a proposition to cut up a parish into school districts, and the McDuffies and Pickenses leaving their high stations to enter a legislative caucus for the purpose of enacting a law which will show that *they* regard a solemn provision of the Union as but idle parchment, which the "chivalry" of South Carolina may set at defiance at pleasure. There are portentous signs in all these things which are not to be mistaken or disregarded.

Mr. McDuffie openly made the announcement of his intention, which is above noticed, upon the floor of the Senate, and the Washington Spectator, the organ of the Nullifiers and the Polk party, *par excellence*, expresses its approbation of the course about to be pursued by South Carolina. There cannot be the slightest question that exertions will be made to induce all the Southern Legislatures to adopt a similar course. Is it not a duty, then, strongly incumbent upon Whigs throughout the South to bring the Polk party among them directly to the test:—to demand of them whether this is the alternative they intend to present; the abolishment of the Tariff and the annexation of Texas, or the dissolution of the Union. That such is their ground of action circumstances would seem to show there was not the slightest ground to doubt.—*New York Express.*

Our Country under par.—At the conclusion of a "Polk and Texas" meeting that was held in a certain city not a thousand miles distant from this, a few evenings since, *three* cheers were given for "Polk and Dallas," and NINE for *Texas!* When the noise had subsided, a gentleman rose and addressed the chairman very gravely as follows: "Mr. President, *if in order*, I beg most respectfully to propose ONE *cheer* for OUR OWN COUNTRY!"

"A Whig!" "a Whig!" "out of order!" shouted the crowd. The chairman decided the motion *out of order*, and—we left.

Detroit Daily Advertiser.

At a great Whig gathering in St. Lawrence, (N. Y.) the following was one of the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That the Democratic Whig party is, and has always been, opposed to the assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, although constantly and falsely charged with desiring such assumption; and, being so opposed, from the beginning, to the assumption of State debts, it *earnestly* and *solemnly protests* against the assumption by the General Government of the *debts of any foreign State*, whether it be *England, France, Mexico*, or TEXAS.

The first election which has taken place since the fall of Van Buren is that of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa. This whole county, as is well known, has always been Locofoco, and in this particular town their majority has been almost invariably about seventy. An election was held there last week for Borough officers, and each party rallied all their strength for victory. The glorious result is as follows: Chief Burgess, Constables, Supervisor, Assessor, School Directors, Judge, Inspector, and Clerks—ALL WHIGS—by decided majorities. The Locos elected three Councilmen by six majority.—*Pittsburg American.*

The Troy Budget has secured Polk's election by the following *arguments*, which cannot fail to strike every one as potent, unanswerable and irresistible:

"His hair is precisely the color of that which Jefferson *wore* before time *had faded it*, and his eyes are of the same shade as were those of Washington and Bonaparte!

LATEST FROM "PRENTICE"

[*From the Louisville Journal.*]

It seems that the Locofocos have considerable difficulty in getting the hang of the names of their candidates. A violent Locofoco went thro' the streets of Cincinnati the other night, crying with the whole might of his lungs, hurrah for "*Polk and Dull-ass!*"

One would suppose that the intelligence of Mr. Polk's nomination had been communicated to the Locofocos all over the country by Electric Telegraphs, for it has proved [illegible]ing news to them.

A [illegible]ing Locofoco of Indiana was asked whether he thought he could hit upon the nominee of the Baltimore Convention in twenty-six guesses, one for each State in the [illegible] "Yes, indeed," said he, and at it [illegible] guessing for life. He ran over a [illegible]nty-six leading Locofocos with the [illegible]bility, but he "could'nt come it." [illegible]entleman who was in conversa[illegible]him, cried out, "Hurrah for Polk!" [illegible]ll!" exclaimed the unfortunate "Po[illegible] "They can't Poke me!"

More Texas Men.—We are credibly informed, that all the inmates of the Penitentiary at Wetumpka, if they had a chance, *would go for Texas "immediately!"*

East Alabamian.

The Richmond Enquirer thinks that it is better for the Locofocos to take Mr. Polk than to attempt to procure a more acceptable candidate. He says that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." We don't know that. If the bird be a *poke*, we had rather have one in the bush than a dozen in the hand.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 19.—Brigs Patridge from Havana, Francis Ellen from Guadaloupe. 21.—Brig Belle from New York. 24.—Schrs. Henry Chase from Philadelphia, Orson from N. York, Champion from Matamuskeet. 25.—Brig Angora from New York.

New Advertisements.

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 25 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 13th of July, 1844.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
$30,000, $12,000, $6,000, $3,500, $3,227, $3,000, $2,500, 40 Prizes of $1,000, 50 of $500, 60 of $400, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

40,000 DOLLARS.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class D for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 20th of July, 1844.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
$40,000, $12,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,500, $2,500, $2,000, $1,969, $1,600, $1,500, 2 Prizes of $1,250, 2 ditto of 1,200, 20 ditto of $1,000, 20 ditto of $500, 20 of $400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 26 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 27th of July, 1844.
SPLENDID LOTTERY.
$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $1,017, 100 Prizes of $1000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.
June 18, 1844. 13-4dwd

State of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue notice to Richard M. Lewis, Durrum Lewis, Edward Lewis, J. S. W. Lesesne and wife Lucy Ann, John M. Carver, and to all other persons interested therein, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not admitted to probate in solemn form.

Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that John Wilkins and wife Sarah, Jas. B. Singletary and wife Nancy, Larry Britt and wife Anna, William Evens and Lewis Evens, and all other persons interested in the probate of said Will, to appear at Elizabethtown on the 1st Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not proven in solemn form.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in May, 1844.

[13] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,
To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED!
From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.
May 1, 1844. 67-1Ypd

THE OBSERVER for the ensuing six months will embrace the results of the canvass both for Governor and President. It will be furnished for six months at $1 cash in advance.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,

Delivered in the City of Raleigh, April 13, 1844.

Friends and Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen of North Carolina:

A long cherished object of my heart is accomplished. I am at your Capital and in the midst of you. I have looked forward to this my first visit to North Carolina, with anxious wishes, and with high expectations of great gratification; and I am happy to say that my fondest anticipations have been more than realized. Wherever I have passed on my way to your city, wherever I have stopped, at the depots of rail roads, in country town or village, it has been my good fortune to receive the warmest demonstrations of respect and kindness, from all parties, from both sexes, and from every age; but no where have I met, no where had I expected such a distinguished reception, and such enthusiastic greetings as those with which my arrival here has been attended. I am rejoiced to be with you this day, to stand surrounded by you in the shade of this magnificent Capitol, a noble monument of your public liberality and taste; and while my grateful heart has been warmed by the thrilling grasp of each outstretched hand, and my eye cheered by the smiles and beauty of the fair daughters of North Carolina, who have honored this occasion by their presence, I cannot but rejoice, and I do rejoice, that I am an American citizen; and feel that, though far removed from my immediate home and friends, yet I tread here the soil of my own country, am in the midst of my friends and countrymen, and can exclaim in the language of the Scottish bard, that this, "this is indeed my own, my native land."—I own that I have been truly and greatly, but agreeably surprised. I had expected to find some hundreds, perhaps a few thousands, assembled here to meet and greet me. I did not expect to witness such an outpouring. I did not expect to see the whole State congregated together; but here it is. From the mountains and from the sea-board—from the extremities and from the centre, I see around me the sons and the daughters of the good old North State! A State which has earned this estimable title by the purity, probity, and efficiency of its institutions—by its uniform patriotism and indomitable virtue—by its quiet, unobtrusive, and unambitious demeanor, and by its steady and firm attachment to the Union, of which it is one of the surest props and pillars—a noble title, of which although it is not proud because it knows its range to be proud, its sister States may well envy and emulate her. For these hearty manifestations of your respect and esteem, I thank you all. I thank my fair countrywomen for gracing this meeting by their countenance and presence. I thank your worthy Chief Magistrate for the generous manner in which he has represented your hospitality. I thank the various Committees for the kindness and attention which I have received at their hands, and particularly the Committee who did me the honor to meet me on the borders of your State, and escort me to this City.

I am here, fellow citizens, in compliance with your own summons. Warm and repeated invitations to visit this State, and my own ardent desire to see it, to form the acquaintance and to share the hospitalities of its citizens, have brought me in your presence. I have come with objects, exclusively social and friendly. I have come upon no political errand. I have not come as a propagandist. I seek to change no man's opinion, to shake no man's allegiance to his party. Satisfied and contented with the opinions which I have formed upon public affairs, after thorough investigation and full deliberation, I am willing to leave every other man in the undisturbed possession of his opinions. It is one of the great privileges of a free country, to form our own opinions upon all matters of public concern. Claiming the exercise of it for myself, I am ever ready to accord to others equal freedom in exercising it for themselves. But, inasmuch as the manner in which we may exercise the rights appertaining to us, may exert, reciprocally, an influence upon each other, for good or for evil, we owe the mutual duty of considering fairly, fully, and disinterestedly, all measures of public policy which may be proposed for adoption.

Although, fellow citizens, I have truly said that I have not come to your State with any political aims or purposes, I am aware of the general expectation entertained here, that I should embrace the occasion to make some exposition of my sentiments and views in respect to public affairs. I do not feel at liberty to disappoint this expectation. And yet I must declare, with perfect truth, that I have not and never had any taste for these public addresses. I have always found them irksome and unpleasant. I have not disliked public speaking, but it has been public speaking, in legislative halls, on public measures affecting the welfare of my country, or before the tribunals of justice. It has been public speaking, in which there was a precise and well defined object to be pursued, by a train of thought and argument adapted to its attainment.

Without presuming to p[illegible] to any body, else the course which [illegible] to pursue in forming his judgmen[illegible] of political parties, public measures, an[illegible] which ought to guide us, I w[illegible] In respect to political part[illegible] of which I have seen many in this country, during a life which is now considerably protracted, I believe in the main, most of [illegible] have persuaded themselves to believe, that they are aiming at the happiness of their country. Their duties and their interests, as I understood, must necessa[illegible] them to promote its welfare. The [illegible] citizen deceived, deceived by [illegible] sions and prejudices, and still [illegible] ested demagogues, who clo[illegible] their sinister designs. Politi[illegible] cording to my humble opinio[illegible] fluence sphere of action, ought [illegible] as nothing more than instrum[illegible] subordinate, but important [illegible] means, in effecting the great [illegible] wise administration of govern[illegible] useful when not factious and controlled [illegible] public virtue and patriotism; but, when country is lost sight of, and the interests of the party become paramount to the interest of the country, when the govern[illegible]

by a party and is not administered for the benefit of the people, and the whole people, but to advance the purposes, and selfish aims of itself, or rather of its leaders, then is such a party, whatever may be the popular name it may assume, highly detrimental and dangerous. I am a Whig, warmly attached to the party, which bears that respected name, from a thorough persuasion that its principles and policy are best calculated to secure the happiness and prosperity of our common country; but, if I believed otherwise, if I were convinced that it sought party or individual aggrandizement, and not the public good, I would instantly and forever abandon it, whatever might be the consequences to myself, or whatever the regrets which I might feel in separating from veteran friends. My opinions upon great and leading measures of public policy have become settled convictions, and I am a Whig because that party seeks the establishment of those measures. In determining with which of the two great parties of the country I ought to be connected, I have been governed by a full consideration, and fair comparison, of the tendency of their respective principles, measures, conduct and views. There is one prominent and characteristic difference between the two parties, which eminently distinguishes them, and which, if there were no other, would be sufficient to decide my judgment. And that is, the respect and deference uniformly displayed by the one, and the disregard and contempt exhibited by the other to the constitution, to the laws, and to public authority. In a country, where a free and self-government is established, it should be the pleasure, as it is the bounden duty, of every citizen, to stand by and uphold the constitution and laws, and support the public authority; because they are *his* constitution —*his* laws, and the public authority emanates from *his* will. Having concurred, by the exercise of his privileges in the adoption of the constitution, and in the passage of the laws, any outrage or violation attempted on either ought to be regarded as an offence against himself, an offence against the majesty of the people. In an arbitrary and absolute government, the subject may have some excuse for evading the edicts and ukases of the monarch, because they are not only promulgated without consulting his will, but sometimes against the wishes and the interests of the people. In that species of government, the power of the bayonet enforces a reluctant obedience to the law.—With a free people, the fact that the laws are their laws, ought to supply, in a prompt and voluntary ready to the support of the public authority, a force more peaceful, more powerful, and more reasonable than any derivable from a mercenary soldiery.

It is far from my intention or desire to do the least injustice to the party to which I am opposed; but I think that in asserting the characteristic difference between the two parties, which I have done, I am fully borne out by facts, to some of which only, on this occasion, can I refer, and these shall all be of a recent nature.

The first, to which I shall call your attention, has occurred during the present session of Congress. The variety in the mode of electing members to the House of Representatives of the United States, some being chosen by whole States, and others by separate districts, was long a subject of deep and general complaint. It gave to the States unequal power in the councils of the nation. Mississippi or New Hampshire, for example, by a general ticket, securing the election of its members to the House of Representatives, all of one political party, might acquire more power, in that House, than the State of New York, which, electing its members by districts, might return an equal or nearly an equal number of members of both the parties. According to the general ticket system, it is impossible that the elective franchise can be exercised with the same discretion and judgment as under the district system. The elector cannot possess the same opportunity, under the one system as under the other, of becoming acquainted with and ascertaining the capacity and fidelity of the candidate for his suffrage. An elector, residing in one extreme of the State, cannot be presumed to know a candidate living at a distance from him, perhaps at the other extreme. By the general ticket, the minority in a State is completely smothered. From these, and other views of the subject, it has been long a patriotic wish entertained that there should be some uniform mode, both of electing members to the House of Representatives and choosing electors of President and Vice President. I recollect well, some twenty years ago, when public opinion appeared to be almost unanimous upon this subject. Well, the last Whig Congress, in order to prevent the abuses, and to correct the inequality, arising out of the diverse modes of electing members of the House of Representatives, passed an act requiring that it should be uniform and by districts. This act was in conformity with an express grant of power contained in the constitution of the United States, which declares that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress *may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.*" With that proviso, equal, and just act of Congress, every Whig State, whose Legislature assembled in time after its passage, strictly complied, and had all their respective States into districts accordingly. But the four States, with Democratic Legislatures, of Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, and New Hampshire, refused to conform to the law, treated it with contemptuous neglect, and suffered the elections for members of the House of Representatives to proceed in total disregard of its provisions. This was a [illegible] reprehensible than [illegible] tempted to make [illegible] though admitting of a more easy and peac[illegible] remedy. That remedy was to refuse to allow the members, returned from the four States to take their seats in the House of Representatives, which they had no [illegible] legal right to occupy. That [illegible] great House of Representat[illegible] before it. But it was predicted, [illegible] they assembled, confidently p[illegible] that the members from the four refract[illegible] States would be allowed to take their [illegible] the Constitution and the laws notwithstanding.

Why was it so predicted? Was it not because it was known, from the general character and conduct of the dominant party, in the House, that it would not hesitate to trample under foot both law and constitution, if necessary to the accomplishment of a party object? Accordingly, the question recently came up in the House, and the members from the four States were admitted to their seats. And what, fellow citizens, do you suppose was the process of reasoning by which this most extraordinary result was brought about? Congress, you have seen, is invested with unlimited power to make regulations as to the times, places, and manner of holding elections for representatives, and to *alter* those which might have been previously made by the State Legislatures. There is nothing in the grant of the power, which enjoins upon Congress to exercise the whole of it, or none. Considerations of obvious convenience concur in leaving to the several States themselves, the fixation of the times and places of holding those elections. In that, each State may be governed by its sense of its own convenience, without injuriously affecting other States. But it is different with the *manner* of holding elections, that is, whether it be by general ticket or by the district system. If some States elect by general ticket, it gives to them an undue advantage over those States which elect by the district system. The manner, therefore, of holding elections was a fit subject, and the only fit subject contained in the grant of power, for Congressional legislation. If Congress had legislated beyond that, it would have overreached the convenience and necessity of the case. But the dominant party, in the present House of Representatives, have strangely assumed, that Congress could not execute a part of the granted power, without the whole. According to their logic the major does not include the minor. In their view Government cannot execute a part of a power with which it is entrusted without it executes the whole of a power vested in it. If this principle be true, when applied to a part of the Constitution, it would be equally true in its application to the whole constitution; but there are many parts of the constitution that never have been and probably never will be executed. And, if the doctrine of the dominant party, in the House of Representatives, be sound, all the laws enacted by Congress since the commencement of the Government are null and void, because Congress has not executed all the powers of Government with which it is entrusted. The doctrine, applied to the enjoyment of private property, would restrain a man from using any part of his property, unless he used the whole of it.

The case of the New Jersey election is familiar with every body. There the Whig members who presented themselves at Washington, to take their seats, bore with them the highest credentials, under the great seal of their State, demonstrating their right to occupy them. They had been regularly declared and returned members of the House of Representatives, by the regular authorities, and according to the law of the State of New Jersey. Agreeably to the uniform usage, which had prevailed in that House from the commencement of the Government, and according to the usage which prevails in every representative body, they had a right to demand to be admitted to their seats, and to hold and occupy them, until any objections which might exist against them should be subsequently investigated. In the case of the four States already noticed, it was important to the interests of the dominant party, in order to swell their majority, that the members returned should be allowed to take their seats, although elected contrary to law. In the New Jersey case, it was important to the dominant party to enable it to retain its majority to exclude the Whig members, although returned according to law. The decision in both cases was adapted to the exigency of party interest, in utter contempt, both of constitution and law; and it is worthy of observation that, in the decision against the Whig members of New Jersey, members, who boast of being emphatically the patrons and defenders of State rights, concurred in trampling under foot the laws and authorities of that State.

In connection with the subject on which I am now addressing you, the admission of Michigan into the Union is worthy of notice. According to the usage which had uniformly prevailed, prior to the admission of the States of Michigan and Arkansas, a previous act of Congress was passed, authorizing the sense of the people of the territory to be taken, in convention, and regulating the election of members to that body, limiting their choice to citizens of the United States residing in the territory. Michigan, without the sanction of a previous act of Congress, undertook, upon her sole authority, to form a Constitution, and demanded admission into the Union. In appointing members to that convention, a great number of aliens, as well as citizens of the United States, were allowed to vote, against the earnest remonstrances of many resident citizens. Under these circumstances, she applied to Congress to be admitted into the Union. No one questioned or doubted that she was entitled to be received, whenever she presented herself, regularly and according to law. But it was objected against her admission, that she had assumed to act against all usage, without the authority of Congress, and that contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States, she has permitted aliens to partake of the elective franchise. The danger was pointed out, of allowing aliens unnaturalized, and without renouncing their allegiance to foreign sovereigns and potentates, to share in that great and inestimable privilege. But all objections were unavailing; the dominant party, under the hope of strengthening their interests, in spite of all irregularity, and in contravention of law, admitted Michigan as a State, into the Union.

In intimate connection with this case the subject of Dorrism may be noticed. Rhode Island had an existing government of long duration, under which her population had lived happily and prosperously. It had carried her triumphantly through the war of the revolution, and borne her into the Union, as one of the original thirteen independent sovereign States. Under the operation of it, the people of no State in the Union, in proportion to her population, had displayed more valor, patriotism and enterprize. Dorr did not find his ambitious aspirations sufficiently gratified under this venerable government, and he undertook to subvert it. Asserting the principle that every people have a right to alter, modify and change their government whenever they think proper—an abstract principle which, with cautious limitations, may be true—without consulting the established government and the public authorities, he undertook to beat up for recruits, to hold irregular elections, at which persons qualified and unqualified, dead and living, were pretended to have voted, and thus securing a heterogeneous majority, he proceeded to form a new Constitution and to set up a new government. In the mean time, the legitimate and regular government proceeded in operation and prepared to sustain itself and put down the insurrectionary proceeding. Dorr flew to arms and collected a military force, as irregular and heterogeneous as his civil majority had been. But on the first approach of military force, on the part of the legitimate and regular government, Dorr took to his heels and ignominiously fled, leaving his motly co[illegible] to [illegible] as they might. Now fellow citizens, what has been the conduct of the two parties in respect to this insurrection which, at one time, seemed to be so threatening? The Whigs, every where, I believe to a man, have disapproved and condemned the movement of Dorr. It has been for otherwise with our opponents. Without meaning to assert that the whole of them countenanced and supported Dorr, every body knows that all the sympathy and encouragement which he has received, have been among them. And they have introduced the subject into the present House of Representatives. We shall see what they will do with it. You can readily comprehend and feel what would be the effects and consequences of Dorrism here at the South, if Dorrism were predominant. Any unprincipled adventurer would have [illegible]ing to do but to collect around him a mosaic n[illegible]ity, black[illegible]d white, aliens and citizens, young an[illegible]male, overturn existing governme[illegible]w ones, at his pleasure or caprice! Wh[illegible]te, liberty or property, wo[illegible]ng so fraught with con- fus[illegible]ordination, were tolerated a[illegible]

[illegible]on—that dark and foul [illegible]character—how [illegible]k there by the Democratic [illegible]Legislature of Mississippi. Under special plea[illegible]d colorable pretexts, which any private man of honor and probity would scorn to employ, they have refused to pay the debts of that State—debts contracted by the receipt of an equivalent expended within the State! The Whigs of that State, who are the principal Tax-paying portion of the population, with remarkable unanimity, are in favor of preserving its honor and good faith, by a reimbursement of the debt, but the Democratic majority persists in refusing to provide for it. I am far from charging the whole of the Democratic party with this shameful public fraud, perpetrated by their brethren in the State of Mississippi. Without the State, to their honor be it said, most of them disapprove it; and within the State there are many honorable exceptions, among the Democrats.

Other examples might be cited to prove the destructive and disorganizing tendency of the character, tendency and principles of the Democratic party, but these will suffice for this occasion. If the systems and measures of public policy of the two parties are contrasted, and compared, the result will be not less favorable to the Whig party. With the Whig party there prevails entire concurrence as to the principles and measures of public policy which it espouses. In the other party we behold nothing but division and distraction—their principles, varying at different times and in different latitudes. In respect to the tariff, whilst in some places, they are proclaiming that free trade is the true Democratic doctrine, and the encouragement of domestic industry federal heresy, in other parts of the Union, they insist that the Democrats are alone to be relied upon to protect the industry of the country, and that the Whigs are opposed to it.

That is a great practical and administrative question, in respect to which there is happily now prevailing among the Whigs, throughout the whole Union, a degree of unanimity as unprecedented as it is gratifying. From New Orleans to this place, I have conversed with hundreds of them, and I have not met with a solitary one, who does not assent to the justice and expediency of the principle of a tariff for revenue, with discriminations for protection. On this interesting question, fellow-citizens, it is my purpose to address you, with the utmost freedom and sincerity, and with as little reserve as if I were before an audience in the State of Kentucky. I have long given to this subject the most impartial and deliberate consideration, of which my mind is capable. I believe that no great Nation ever has existed, or can exist, which does not derive within itself, essential supplies of food and raiment and the means of defence. I recollect no example to the contrary in ancient or modern times. Although Italy did not itself afford all those supplies to Ancient Rome, the deficiency was drawn from her subjugated provinces. Great Britain, although her commerce encompasses the world, supplies herself mainly from the little island under her immediate dominion. Limited and contracted as it is, it furnishes her with bread and other provisions for the whole year, with the exception only of a few days; and her manufactures, not only supply an abundance of raiment and means of defence, but afford a vast surplus for exportation to foreign countries.

In considering the policy of introducing and establishing manufactures in our country, it has always appeared to me that we should take a broad and extensive view, looking to seasons of war, as well as peace, and regarding the future, as well as the past and the present. National existence is not to be measured by the standard of individual life. But it is equally true, both of nations and of individuals, that, when it is necessary, we must submit to temporary and present privations, for the sake of future and permanent benefits. Even if it were true, as I think I shall be able to show it is not, that the encouragement of domestic manufactures would produce some sacrifices, they would be compensated, and more than counterbalanced, by ultimate advantages secured, combining together seasons of peace and of war. If it were true that the policy of protection enhanced the price of commodities, it would be found that their cheapness, prevailing in a time of peace, when the foreign supply might be open to us, would be no equivalent for the dearness in a period of war, when that supply would be cut off from us. I am not old enough to recollect the sufferings of the soldiery and population of the United States, during the war of Independence; but history and tradition tell us what they were; they inform us what lives were sacrificed, what discontents existed, what hardships our unclad and unshod soldiers bore, what enterprizes were retarded or paralyzed. Even during the last war, all of us, who are old enough to remember it, know at what great cost, the necessary clothing and means of defence were obtained. And who does not feel conscious pride and patriotic satisfaction that these sufferings, in any future war, will be prevented, or greatly alleviated, by the progress which our infant manufactures have already made. If the policy of encouraging them wisely, moderately, and certainly, be persevered in, the day is not distant when, resting upon our own internal resources, we may be perfectly sure of an abundant supply of all our necessary wants, and in this respect, put Foreign Powers and Foreign wars at defiance. I know that, from extreme suffering and the necessity of the case, manufactures, in the long run, would arise and sustain themselves, without any encouragement from Government, just as an unaided infant child would learn to rise, to stand, and to walk; but, in both instances, great distress may be avoided, and essential assistance derived, from the kindness of the parental hand.

The advantages arising from the division of the labor of the population of a country are too manifest to need being much dwelt upon. I think the advantage of a home, as well as foreign Markets, is equally manifest; but the home market can only be produced by diversified pursuits, creating subjects of exchanges, at home as well as abroad. If one portion of the population of a country be engaged in the business of manufacturing, it must derive its means of subsistence, from the agricultural products of the country in exchange for their fabrics. The effect of these mutual exchanges is beneficial to both parties and the whole Country.

The great law, which regulates the prices of commodities, is that of supply and demand. If the supply exceed the demand, the price falls; if the demand exceed the supply the price rises. This law will be found to be invariably true. Any augmentation of supply is beneficial to the consumer; but, by establishing manufactures in the United States, an additional supply is created. Again, another principle, universally admitted to be beneficial to consumption, is, the principle of competition. If Europe alone supply the American consumption of manufactures, Europe will enjoy a monopoly in that supply. That monopoly, it is true, will be subject to the competition which may exist in Europe, but it would be still restricted to that competition. By the existence of manufactures, in the United States, an additional competition is created, and this new competitor enters the American Market, contending for it with the previous European competitors. The result is, an increase in the aggregate of supply and a consequent reduction in price. But it has been argued, that the fabrics manufactured in America take the place only of so many which had been before manufactured in Europe; that there is no greater consumption in consequence of the home manufacture than would exist without it; and that it is immaterial to the consumer whether the theatre of manufacture be Europe or the United States. But I think this is an extremely contracted, and fallacious view of the subject. Consumption is greater in consequence of the existence of manufactures at home. They create a demand for labor, which would not exist without them, and the employment of labor creates an ability to consume, which would not exist without it. How could the American labor, employed in manufactures, at home, supply its consumption of European commodities, if it were deprived of that employment? What means of purchase would it possess? It is in vain to point to Agriculture; for every department of that is already producing super-abundantly. It cannot be questioned that the chief cause of the reduced price of Cotton is the excess of production. The price of it would rise, if less were produced, by diverting a portion of the labor employed in its cultivation to some other branch of industry. This new pursuit would furnish new subjects of exchange and those who might embark in it, as well as those who would continue in the growth of Cotton, would be both benefited by mutual exchanges. The day will come and is not distant, when the South will feel an imperative necessity voluntarily to make such a diversion of a portion of its labor. Considering the vast water power, and other facilities of manufacturing, now wasting and unemployed, at the South, and its possession, at home, of the choice of the raw material, I believe the day will come when the Cotton region will be the greatest manufacturing region of Cotton in the world.

The power of consuming manufactured articles being increased, in consequence of the domestic establishment of manufactures, by the wages of labor which they employ, and by the wealth which they create, there is an increase also in the use and consumption of Cotton and other raw materials. To the extent of that increase, the Cotton grower is directly and positively benefited by the location of manufactures at home instead of abroad.

But suppose it were true that the shifting to a certain extent, of the theatre of manufactures, from foreign countries to our own, did not increase consumption at all, and did not augment the demand for Cotton, there would be no just ground of complaint with the Cotton planter, and the most that he could say is, that it would be a matter of indifference to him. All that would happen to him would be, a substitution of a certain number of American customers, for an equal number of European customers. But ought it to be, can it be, a matter of indifference to him, whether any portion of his fellow-citizens in the United States are in a state of prosperity or adversity? If, without prejudice to him, his own countrymen can acquire a part of the wealth which arises out of the prosecution of manufacturing industry, instead of the foreigner, ought he not to rejoice at it? Is it to him a matter of no consequence that a certain amount of wealth, created by manufactures, shall be in his own country, instead of being in foreign countries? If here, its influence and effects will be felt, directly or indirectly, in all the departments of human business, and in a greater or less degree in all parts of the country. It becomes a clear addition to the aggregate wealth of the nation, increasing its resources, and forming a basis of taxation and revenue in seasons of war or peace, if necessary.

But the advantage resulting from domestic manufactures, in producing an American competition with the European competition, augmenting the supply of manufactured articles, and tending consequently to a reduction of prices, is not the sole advantage, great as that is. A double market is produced both in the *purchase* of fabrics for consumption, and in the *sale* of productions of Agriculture. And how superior is the home to any other market in the conditions of its proximity, its being under our own control

Currency. The duty of supplying these National means of safety, convenience and prosperity must be executed by the general government, or it will remain neglected and unfulfilled. The several States can no more supply a national currency than they can provide armies, and navies for the national defence. The necessity for a national institution does not result merely from the existence of local institutions, but it arises also out of the fact that all the great commercial nations of the world have their banks. England, France, Austria, Russia, Holland, and all the great Powers of Europe have their national banks. It is said that money is power, and that to embody and concentrate it in a bank, is to create a great and dangerous power. But we may search the records of history, and we shall find no instance, since the first introduction of banking institutions, of any one of them having sought to subvert the liberties of a country or to create confusion and disorder. Their well being depends upon the stability of laws and legitimate and regular administration of government. It is true that the creation of a bank is to embody a monied power, is so such a power in the hands of the general government necessary to protect the people against the monied power in the form of banking institutions in the several States, and in the hands of Foreign Governments? Without it, how can the commerce of the United States cope and compete with the commerce of foreign Powers having national banks? In the commercial struggles, which are continually in operation between nations, should we not be at once great and decided disadvantage, if we had no bank and they had their banks? We all recollect, a few years ago, when it was alleged to be the policy of the bank of England to reduce the price of our great Southern staple, in order to accomplish that object, the policy was adopted of refusing to discount the notes and bills of any English houses engaged in the American trade. If a bank of the United States had been in existence at that time, it could have adopted some measure of counteraction; but there was none, and the bank of England effected its purpose.

It has been asked, what, will you have banks, merely because the monarchies of Europe have them? Why not also introduce their Kings, Lords and Commons, and their aristocracy? This is a very shallow mode of reasoning. I might ask, in turn, why have armies, navies, laws regulating trade, or any other national institutions or laws, because the monarchies of the old world have them? What, eat, or drink, or house ourselves, because monarchs perform these operations? I suppose myself the course of true wisdom, and of common sense, to be to draw from the arts, sciences, and civilization, and political institutions, whatever is good, and avoid whatever is bad.

Where, exclusive of those who oppose the establishment of a bank of the United States upon constitutional ground, do we find the greatest opposition to it? You are, fellow-citizens, perhaps not possessed of information which I happen to have acquired. The greatest opposition to a bank of the United States will be found to arise out of a foreign influence, and may be traced to the bankers and brokers of Wall street in New York, who are wielding a foreign capital. Foreign Powers and foreign capital see, with satisfaction what ever retards the growth, checks the prosperity, or arrests the progress of this country. These, who wield that foreign capital, find from experience that they can employ it to the best advantage, in a disordered state of the currency, and when exchanges are fluctuating and irregular. There are no regions in the Union which need a uniform currency, sound and every where convertible into specie, on demand, so much as you at the South and we in the West. It is indispensible to our prosperity. And, good bankers at the North and the East, all but reckless ones, will find it to their interest, as it will be to them to pursue the policy ought, upon principles of sympathy and mutual accommodation, to consist in supplying what is necessary to the business and industry of other sections of the Union. It is said that the currency and exchanges have improved and are improving, and so they have, and so. This improvement is mainly attributable to the salutary operation of the bill of 1842, which turned the balance of foreign trade in our favor. But such is the enterprize and industry of our population that we have no security against a return of this state of things. The balance of trade may take another direction, new revulsions in trade may take place, seasons of distress and embarrassment we must expect. Does any body believe the local banking system of the United States is going to meet and provide for these exigencies? It is the part of a wise government to anticipate and provide, as far as possible, for all the contingencies. It is urged against banks that they are often badly and dishonestly administered, and frequently break to the injury and prejudice of the community. I am free to admit that banks are attended with misconduct and some inconvenience, but that is the lot of human institutions. The employment of steamships is attended with most disastrous consequences, of which we have had recent melancholy examples — But does any body, on that account, think of proposing to discontinue the agency of steam power on the land or the water? The most that is sought is, that it becomes our duty to increase vigilance and to imply precautions against the occurrence of accidents. As to banks, the true question is, whether the sum of the inconvenience of dispensing with them would not be greater than any amount of which they are productive? And, in any new charters that may be granted, we should anxiously endeavor to provide all possible restrictions, securities and guaranties against their mismanagement, which reason or experience may suggest.

Such are my views of the question of establishing a Bank of the United States. They have been long, and honestly, and sincerely entertained by me; but I do not seek to enforce them upon any others. — Above all, I do not desire any Bank of the United States, attempted or established, unless, and until, it is urgently demanded, as I believe demanded it will be, by the opinion of the people.

I should have been glad, fellow-citizens, if I had time and strength, to make a full exposition of my views and opinions upon all the great measures and questions that divide us, and agitate our country. I would have been happy to have been able to make a full examination of the principles and measures of our opponents, if we could find out what they are, and contrast them with our own. I mean in no disrespect. I would not use one word to wound the feelings of any one of them; but I am really and unaffectedly ignorant of the measures of public policy which they are designs to promote and establish. I know what they oppose. I know that they stand in direct opposition to every measure which the Whigs propose; but what are their substitutes? The Whigs believe that the Executive power has, during the two last and the present Administrations, been intolerably abused; that it has disturbed the balances of the Constitution; and that, by its encroachments upon the coordinate branches of the Government, it has become alarming and dangerous. The Whigs are therefore desirous to restrain it within Constitutional and proper limits. But our opponents, who assume to be emphatically the friends of the people, sustain the Executive in all its wildest and most extravagant excesses. They go for Vetoes, in all their variety; for Sub-Treasuries, standing armies, Treasury circulars. Occupying a similar ground with the Tories of England, they stand up for power and prerogative against privilege and popular rights. The Democrats or Republicans of 1798–9, taught by the fatal examples of all history, were jealous and distrustful of Executive power. It was of that department that their fears were excited, and against that their vigilance was directed. The Federalists of that day, imbibing the opinion from the founders of the Constitution, honestly believed that the Executive was the weakest branch of the Government, and hence they were disposed to support and strengthen it. But experience has demonstrated their error, and the best part of them have united with the Whigs. And the Whigs are now in the exact position of the Republicans of 1798–9. The residue and probably the larger part of the Federalists joined our opponents, and they are now in the exact position of the Federalists of 1798–9, with this difference—that they have shut their eyes against all the lights of experience, and pushed the Federal doctrines of that day far beyond the point to which they were ever carried by their predecessors.

But I am trespassing too long on your patience, and must hasten to a close. I regret that I am too much exhausted, and have not time to discuss other interesting subjects that engage the public attention. I should be very glad to express to you my views on the public domain; but I have often, on the floor of the Senate and on other public occasions, fully exposed them. I consider it the common property of the nation and the whole nation. I believe it to be essential to its preservation and the preservation of the funds which may accrue from its sales, that it should be withdrawn from the distatse of party politics, and from the temptations and abuse, incident to it, whilst it remains there. I think that fund ought to be distributed, upon just and liberal principles, among all the States, old as well as new. If that be not done, there is much ground to apprehend, at no very distant period, a total loss of the entire domain. Considering the other abundant and exhaustless resources of the General Government, I think that the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands may be well spared to the several States, to be applied by them to beneficent local objects. In their hands, judiciously managed, they will lighten the burthen of internal taxation, the only form of raising Revenue to which they can resort, and assist in the payment of their debts or hasten the completion of important objects, in which the whole Union, as well as themselves, are interested and will be benefitted.

On the subject of Abolition, I am persuaded it is not necessary to say one word to this enlightened assemblage. My opinion was fully expressed in the Senate of the United States a few years ago, and the expression of it was one of the assigned causes of my not receiving the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in December 1839. But, if there be any one who doubts or desires to obtain further information about my views, in respect to that unfortunate question, I refer him to Mr. Meadenhall, of Richmond, Indiana.

I hope and believe, fellow citizens, that brighter days and better times are approaching. All the exhibitions of popular feeling—all the manifestations of the public wishes—this spontaneous and vast assemblage deceive us, if the scenes and the memorable events of 1840 are not going to be renewed and reenacted. Our opponents complain of the means which were employed to bring about that event.—They attribute their loss of the public confidence to the popular meetings and processions, to the display of banners, the use of log cabins, the Whig songs, and the exhibition of coons, which preceded the event of 1840. How greatly do they deceive themselves! What little knowledge do they display of human nature! All these were the mere jokes of the campaign. The event itself was produced, by a strong, deep, and general conviction pervading all classes, and impressed by a dear bought experience, that a change of both measures and men was indispensable to the welfare of the country. It was a great and irresistible movement of the people. Our opponents were unable to withstand, and were borne down by a popular current, far more powerful than that of the mighty father of waters. The symbols and insignia, of which they complain, no more created or impelled that current, than the objects which float upon the bosom of the Mississippi give impetus to the stream. Our opponents pretess to be great friends of the poor, and to take a great interest in their welfare, but they do not like the log cabins in which the poor dwell! They dislike their beverage of hard cider. They prefer sparkling champaign, and perhaps their taste is correct, but they ought to reflect that it is not within the poor man's reach. They have a mortal hatred to our unoffending coons, and would prefer any other quadruped. And, as for our Whig songs, to their ears they appear grating and full of discord, although chanted by the loveliest daughters, and most melodious voices of the land! We are very sorry to disoblige our Democratic friends, but I am afraid they will have to reconcile themselves, as well as they can, to our log cabins, hard cider, and Whig songs. Popular excitement, demonstrating a lively interest in the administration of public affairs, is far preferable to a state of stillness, of sullen gloom, and silent acquiescence, which denotes the existence of despotism, or a state of preparation for its introduction. And we need not be disturbed, if that excitement should sometimes manifest itself, in ludicrous, but innocent, forms. But our opponents seem to have short memories. Who complained that species of display and exhibition of which they now so bitterly complain? Have they already forgotten the circumstances attendant on the campaigns of 1828 and 1832? Have they forgotten the use which they made of the hog—the whole hog, bristles and all? Has the scene escaped their recollection, of bursting the heads out of barrels, not of hard cider, but of beer, pouring their contents into ditches, and then rolling the dirty liquid? Do they cease to remember the use which they made of the hickory, or hickory poles, and hickory log-fires? On more occasions than one, when it was previously known that I was to pass on a particular road, have I found the way obstructed by hickory boughs, strewed along it.— And I will not take up your time by narrating the numerous instances of mean, low and vulgar indignity, to which I have been personally exposed. Our opponents had better exercise a little philosophy on the occasion. They have been our masters, in employing symbols and devices to operate upon the passions of the people. And, if they would reflect and philosophize a little, they would arrive at the conclusion, that, whenever an army of a political party achieves a victory over an adversary, by means of any new instrument or stratagem, that adversary will be sure, sooner or later, to employ the same means.

I am truly glad to see our opponents returning to a sense of order and decency. I should be still happier, if I did not fear that it was produced by the mortification of a past defeat, and the apprehension of one that awaits them ahead, rather than any thorough reformation of manners. Most certainly, I do not approve of appeals to the passions of the people, or of the use of disgusting or unworthy means to operate on their senses or their understanding. Although I can look and laugh, at the employment of hogs and coons, to influence the exercise of the elective franchise, I should be glad to see them entirely dispensed with. I should greatly prefer to see every free citizen of the United States deliberately considering and determining how he can best promote the honor and prosperity of his country, by the exercise of his most valuable privileges, and coming to the polls unattended by all sinister exertions, and there independently depositing his suffrage. I should infinitely prefer to see calumny, falsehood and distraction totally abandoned, and truth, sincerity, honor and good faith alone practiced in all our discussions; and I think I may venture to assure our opponents that, whenever they are prepared to conduct our public discussions and popular elections, in the manner and upon the principles which I have indicated, the Whig Party will be as prompt in following their good example, as they were slow and reluctant to imitate their bad one. The man does not breathe who would be more happy than I should be, to see all parties united, as a band of brothers, to restore our beloved country to what it has been, to what it is so capable of being, to what it ever should be, the great model of self government, the boast of enlightened and liberal men throughout the world, and, by the justice, wisdom and beneficence of its operation, the terror and the dread of all tyrants. I know and deplore, deeply deplore, the demoralization which has so extensively prevailed in our country, during a few past years. It should be to every man, who has an American heart, a source of the deepest mortification, and most painful regret. Falsehood and treachery, in high places, peculation and fraud among public servants, distress, embarrassment and ruin, among the people, distracted and disheartened at home, and treated with contempt and obloquy abroad, compose the sad features, during the period to which I have adverted, of our unfortunate national picture. I should rejoice to see this great country once more itself again, and the history of the past fifteen years shrouded, in a dark and impenetrable veil. And why shall we not see it? We have only to will it, to revive and cultivate the spirit which won for us, and bequeathed to us, the noble heritage which we enjoy: we have only to rally around the institutions and interests of our beloved country, regardless of every other consideration, to break, if necessary, the chains of party, and rise, in the majesty of freemen, and stand out and stand up, firmly resolved to dare all and do all, to preserve, in unsullied purity, and perpetuate unimpaired, the noble inheritance, which is our birth-right, and sealed to us with the blood of our fathers.

One word more, fellow-citizens, and I am done. I repeat that I had anticipated much gratification from my visit to your State. I had long anxiously wished to visit it, to tread the soil on which American Independence was first proclaimed; to mingle with the descendants of those who were the first to question the divine right of Kings, and who themselves, are surpassed by none in devotion to the cause of human liberty, and to the Constitution and the Union, its best securities. Only one circumstance has happened to diminish the satisfaction of my journey. When I left my residence in December, I anticipated the happiness of meeting, among others, your Gaston, then living. I had known him long and well, having served with him more than a quarter of a century ago in the House of Representatives. He united all the qualities which command esteem and admiration—bland, pure, patriotic, eloquent, learned and pious, and was beloved by all who knew him. Whilst we bow in dutiful submission to the will of Divine Providence, who, during the progress of my journey, has called him from his family and from his country, we cannot but feel and deplore the great loss which we have all sustained. I share it largely with you, fellow-citizens, and it is shared by the whole Union. To his bereaved family and to you, I offer assurances of my sincere sympathy and condolence.

We are about, Fellow-citizens, finally to separate. Never again shall I behold this assembled multitude. No more shall I probably ever see the beautiful City of the Oaks. Never more shall I mingle in the delightful circles of its hospitable and accomplished inhabitants. But you will never be forgotten in this heart of mine. My visit to your State is an epoch in my life. I shall carry with me every where, and carry back to my own patriotic State a grateful recollection of the kindness, friendship and hospitality which I have experienced so generously at your hands. And whatever may be my future lot or destiny, in retirement or public station, in health or sickness, in adversity or prosperity, you may count upon me, as an humble but zealous co-operator with you, in all honorable struggles to replace the Government of our Country, once more, upon a solid, pure and patriotic basis. I leave with you, all that it is in my power to offer, my fervent prayers that one and all of you may be crowned with the choicest blessings of Heaven, that your days may be lengthened out to the utmost period of human existence, that they may be unclouded, happy and prosperous, and that, when this mortal career shall terminate, you may be translated to a better and brighter world.

Farewell, Fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen—an affectionate farewell to all of you!

We direct attention to the following article, from the Lexington Observer, a paper which is published in the neighborhood of Mr. CLAY's residence, and which, from the circumstance, it may be inferred, speaks of its own knowledge of the facts it details. It effectually puts to rest various slanders which the less scrupulous of the Loco Foco presses have had the hardihood to start against Mr. Clay:—

From the Kentucky Observer & Reporter, June 15.

MR. CLAY AND HIS REVILERS.

There is no example in the records of detraction and calumny of such persevering, rancorous, and malignant attacks, as those which have been constantly directed towards Mr. Clay during the last twenty years. They arose out of the fact that he did not desert it his duty, acting either upon his own judgment or in conformity with the wishes of his constituents, whom he represented in the House of Representatives, to cast a vote for Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. His assailants, including the General himself, seem resolved to persist in these attacks during the General's life. Nor are they confined to his public character and conduct; but, with a fiendish spirit, watching and pursuing him wherever he goes, in retirement, and in private and social intercourse, his unguarded expressions, his habits, and all his movements are seized for purposes of misrepresentation and malevolent abuse. It is not now our intention to deal with the revived calumny of bargain, &c., so often denied, disproved, and triumphantly refuted. We would as soon handle a putrid carcass. During the canvass in Tennessee, last year, Mr. Polk, on several occasions, attempted to use that stale charge; but it was met and repelled with such indignant spirit by his able, eloquent, and intrepid competitor (Gov. Jones) that he was entirely silenced, and we hardly imagine will ever again attempt to propagate such a calumny in the gallant and patriotic State of Tennessee.

But our present object relates to Mr. Clay's private conduct and character, so recklessly attempted by his enemies to be exposed to the gaze of the world. Being his neighbor, having known him all our lives, and having received from those who are older than we are, full information about him prior to the commencement of our own knowledge of him, we can speak of him as witnesses who know and believe the truth of that to which they testify. Forty-one years ago, Mr. Clay, without his knowledge, was brought forward by his friends and elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky. From that day to this, there is no office of trust or honor within the gift of the people of Lexington or Fayette county, that they would not have readily bestowed on him if he desired it. And after he became known, as he did to the whole State by his professional fame, and his services in the Legislature, there is no office at the disposal of either the people or the Legislature of Kentucky which he might have sought that would not have been readily conferred on him. He never lost a popular election in this State when he was a candidate. The attachment of the people of Kentucky to Mr. Clay has not been one of cold, personal respect, or mere admiration of his talents, but it has been warm, constant, and enthusiastic. They have borne towards him the affection of a friend and brother and father.

There is not a more moral and enlightened community in the world, to the extent of the population, than that of the city of Lexington and Fayette county. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Clay, if he were the immoral, dissolute, and debauched character which his bitter and malignant enemies represent him, could have lived in the midst of such a community for nearly fifty years, and enjoyed throughout that whole time, in an unexampled degree, its confidence, friendship and confidence? This confidence has been displayed in every variety of form. No man has ever been more attentive and punctual in his private engagements than Mr. Clay. He has suffered sometimes, as others have suffered, by responsibilities for his friends. He is not rich—his public service has prevented his becoming wealthy; but no man could ever reproach him for violation of any pecuniary obligation or promise. Accordingly his credit has always stood, as it yet stands, at the highest point of elevation. And, by the way, we may remark, that millions of dollars passed through his hands as Speaker of the House of Representatives and as Secretary of State, and the tongue of malice has never dared to charge him with the misapplication of a single dollar. On one occasion, after settling his account as Speaker at the Treasury, which he invariably did upon the termination of every session, it appeared that there stood to his credit in the bank where he transacted his business a sum of fifty thousand dollars. He stated to the Secretary of the Treasury that there must be some mistake, but he was confidently assured that there was none. He said that he was equally confident that he had no such amount of money, and requested a further and more careful examination, upon which the fact was discovered that the Treasury had neglected to charge him with a warrant of fifty thousand dollars. How admirably does this honorable and upright course contrast with the peculation, frauds, and delinquency which have characterized the conduct of so many public servants during the last fifteen years! Perhaps no man ever lived who has been so often appointed an executor of deceased persons as Mr. Clay has been, and that by persons in various conditions of life; and such has been the confidence, reposed in his judgment, honor, probity, and capacity for business, that the testators who appointed him almost always dispensed with the surety which, without such dispensation, the law exacts.

He has been charged with being addicted to gambling, and foul and opprobrious epithets have been applied to him. Mr. Clay, at no period of his life, ever so far forgot the respect due to himself as to associate with professional gamblers, or attend their public tables. For upwards of thirty years he has played at no game of hazard whatever. When fatigued and oppressed by care and business, if he has sought any recreation, it has been at chess, or whist, which, of late years, he more rarely than ever indulges in. He has resided a period of upwards of thirty-five years at Ashland, and we have it from the most undoubted sources that a game of cards was never played, and a pack of cards was never in his house, with his knowledge.

He has the highest respect and greatest deference for religion and its ministers; and we believe that there is not a clergyman who knows him that does not cherish towards him cordial esteem and regard. On the memorable occasion last fall of the great discussion between the Rev. Messrs. Campbell and Rice, Mr. Clay, by common consent, was selected to preside at the public meeting. He has contributed with as much liberality as he could to the building, we believe, of every church, or house of divine worship, that has been erected during his abode in or near Lexington, of which there have been many. He has always held a pew in the Episcopal Church in this city, of which his lady is a communicant, and he generally attends divine service on the Sabbath, when at home. No man in the community displays more public spirit, or is more ready to second and succour all objects of public improvement and enterprise. As a farmer, he is conspicuous in all the departments of his vocation, but especially in the improvement of the breeds of all domestic animals. Nor is there any one whose heart is more affected by cases of affliction or misfortune, or whose purse is more open to relieve the distressed.

Such is the individual upon whose head bitter, malignant, and vindictive enemies are constantly pouring out torrents of vile abuse and calumny! But, to use his own emphatic language, "truth is omnipotent, and public justice is certain." The universal shouts of his countrymen have already proclaimed, in tones of thunder, his innocence and his vindication; and if it shall please God to spare his valuable life, a glorious triumph awaits him in November next, as honorable to their hearts as it is justly merited by long, faithful, and signal services to his country.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1844.

The celebration of the 68th Anniversary of American Independence in this town, to-morrow, promises to be an occasion of more than usual interest. Besides our own citizens, and those of the vicinity, the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia is to be paraded, for the purpose of witnessing the formal restoration of his Sword to its Colonel, DUNCAN MCCORMICK, who has been under arrest for some months past, was tried by a Court Martial on charges preferred, and honorably acquitted. The Colonel will of course resume the command.

The Declaration will be read by Jos. W. Evans, Esq. and an Oration delivered by T. B. Wetmore, Esq. at Camp Adam, on Hay Mount. Procession formed on Gillespie Street, by Major Henry McLean, Marshal of the day, at ½ past 11 o'clock.

A Temperance Address will be delivered at the Baptist Church, at 4 o'clock, by Mr. Jesse P. Smith, to which the Society invite the public.

The citizens of Rockfish village and vicinity, in this county, have made arrangements for an appropriate celebration. Warren Winslow, Esq. will deliver the Oration.

☞ The Whigs of Cumberland are requested to meet at the Town Hall, *to-morrow, the 4th July, at half past 2 o'clock, on important business.*

PROPOSED MASS MEETINGS.—The Central Committee, through Hon. Richard Hines, Chairman, propose Mass Meetings of the Whigs, *at Wadesborough, on Thursday the 18th of July,—at Statesville, on Thursday the 25th July,*—and at Rutherfordton, Orange, &c. at times to be fixed on.

We hope the recommendation will be carried into effect with a hearty good will.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—We give the whole of this noble speech in to-day's paper. After the reader has finished it, he cannot do better than to hand it to his neighbor; for we defy any reasonable man to deny either the force of its reasoning, or the loftiness of its patriotism.

ROBESON COUNTY.—O. K.—A letter from Robeson informs us that the meeting at Lumberton on Saturday last, was of the right sort, and did the right thing. It was cheering in point of numbers and enthusiasm, affording the best hopes of that success which is in the power of the Whigs if they will command it.

Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY of Richmond, was nominated for Senator from the District of Robeson and Richmond,—and DANIEL A. GRAHAM and Capt. NEILL SINCLAIR for the Commons from Robeson. And we have the pleasure of stating, that they accept the nomination. Gen. Dockery and Mr. Graham are well known, having heretofore served in the Legislature, and done noble service to the Whig cause. Mr. Sinclair has not been in public life, but he is a substantial Farmer, of irreproachable character, sterling integrity, sound mind, and a consistent Whig.

Whigs of Robeson! your work is half done! On the 1st day of August you can, if you will, finish the job. ☞ Detailed proceedings in our next.

MOORE COUNTY.—The pre-occupation of our columns by Mr. Clay's speech prevents the insertion this week of the proceedings of the Deep River Clay Club. They shall appear next week. After the election of officers and adoption of resolutions complementary to Clay, Graham, Worth and Street, the Club was addressed by Duncan Murchison, Esq., Dr. John M. Worth, the candidate for Senator, Donald Street, Esq., candidate for Commoner, and by John B. Kelly, Esq. The Whigs of Moore are wide awake.

COL. HOKE.—The Locofoco managers in the up-country are shrewd fellows. They time Col. Hoke's speeches so as to save him from the effects of *reply*. At Roxborough, in Person, he commenced late in the day, spoke long, and when Mr. Reid, a gentleman fully competent to the task, rose to reply, the Colonel said he was obliged to leave, to fill his next appointment. Mr. Reid magnanimously refused to go on in his absence, and so the Colonel escaped a scourging.

At Pittsborough, he arrived at 10 in the morning; but did not commence speaking till 2 o'clock. He finished about 6; and, late as it was, (and as we have no doubt it was designed to be,) Mr. Haughton rose to reply. He had proceeded but about 15 or 20 minutes, when Mr. Hoke discovered that he was obliged to be off, and a writer in the Register says that nearly all the Locofocos present made a similar discovery, and left Mr. Haughton to speak truths which they were unwilling to hear.

In Guilford county, we see by the Greensborough Patriot, Col. Hoke was met and replied to with great ability and excellent effect by John Kerr, Esq. of Caswell, the Whig candidate for Elector in that District. The Patriot has a long and interesting account of the discussion, which lasted 7 hours,—Mr. Hoke 4½, and Mr. Kerr 2½ hours.

In regard to Texas, Mr. Kerr put a strong case:—"Suppose that South Carolina, in the mad days of nullification, had declared herself free, set up an independent Government, and struggled for a time successfully with the parent Union. Suppose that Great Britain had, for the purpose of [illegible] ing her own interests, established [illegible] rse and relations with this [illegible] Suppose further, that Gre[illegible] mpt to take her into her arms [illegible] to her Government possessio[illegible] ease look upon Britain [illegible] 'a-tion of fa[illegible] sciences and [illegible] ould an instant sort to arms?"

The Salisbury Watchman compliments highly Mr. Graham's speech at that place.

EARLY FRUIT.—Watermelons have been in our market for about ten days past, and on Monday, a lady on Hay Mount presented us a delicious ripe Peach from her garden, the first we have heard of this season.

CHANGES.—The Locofoco papers are rejoicing over a few defections from the Whig ranks, gathered up from all parts of the country, some of which are true and some false. As a set off, in full balance of the account, we present the following, principally culled from our exchange papers by yesterday morning's mail:—

Virginia.—Mr. Shinn, a leading Locofoco, and Senator in the State Legislature from the Harrison District, has published an address, in which he repudiates Polk and Dallas, and says he will vote for Henry Clay. It is believed that many in the Northwest part of the State will do likewise.

M. M. Randall, of Marion County, Va., publicly renounces Locofocoism, in a letter to the Fairmount Pioneer. He goes for Clay and Frelinghuysen. And the Pioneer says, it could name numbers, who would have voted for Old Tecumseh, Benton, Van Buren, Calhoun, or Cass, but who will never vote for Polk and Dallas.

Arthur Smith, Esq., of Isle of Wight county, Va., whose name heads the Locofoco Electoral Ticket of that State, *has withdrawn it therefrom.*

Ohio.—C. T. Dennisy, a main pillar of the party, has come out in a speech at a Whig meeting, for Clay.

New Jersey.—Fifty members of the party at Newark, says the Daily Advertiser of that city, have openly proclaimed their secession.

Georgia.—Col. Stanford, heretofore a leader of Locofocoism, was called on for a speech at a Locofoco meeting in Clarksville, Geo. He rose and denounced Polk, and declared himself for Clay. Some of the meeting tried to put him down, but the people heard him out.

A Loco Foco meeting was held at Savannah, Georgia, on the 7th, Col. G. Robertson in the chair, at which it was resolved that "we disapprove of the action of the late Baltimore Convention in nominating Mr. Polk for President, and that we as Democrats *repudiate said nomination.*

The Locos of Lyons, (New York,) we are informed by the Washington Standard, held a meeting last week, and passed a series of resolutions, declaring their determination not to support the Locofoco candidates.

The Gennessee (N. Y.) Democrat, heretofore Loco, has refused to support Polk, and has hoisted the Clay flag.

The Miners' (Pa.) Journal says that four Locofocos last week joined the Clay Club.

John Henderson, Esq., Secretary of the Locofoco meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, has repudiated the party now and forever. He can't swallow annexation to Texas.

Edward Ross, of Black Water, Maryland, for many years a consistent Jackson and Van Buren man, (though as he says often doubting as to the correctness of their policy,) is out in the Cambridge Chronicle for Clay and Frelinghuysen: and the Baltimore Patriot calls this "an important change."

We close the list, for the present, with the following sign in our own good old State, as stated by the "Independent" of Saturday, (which, by the way, does pour hot shot into the Locofoco camp, at an awful rate):—

We'll done, Northampton.—We learn, from a source entitled to the highest credit, that more than *Fifty* Gentlemen of the late Van Buren Party, otherwise Union Men, joined the *Clay Club*, in the course of one week, in the county of Northampton, in the good old North State.

Mr. TYLER, President of the United States, was married in the city of New York on Wednesday last, to Miss Julia Gardiner, daughter of the late David Gardiner, Esq. (who was killed by the explosion on board of the Princeton.) The bride is a very beautiful and accomplished belle, aged about 20 to 25, and an heiress. The bridegroom is in his 55th year.

The wedding was in Church, only about 20 persons present. The party dined at the residence of the bride in Lafayette Place, then took a steamboat and made an excursion about the harbor, were saluted by the North Carolina, Princeton, and the Mexican War Steamers; passed over to Jersey City and took an extra train of cars for Philadelphia. After a short time at the White House, they will proceed to Old Point Comfort.

The Standard, and other Locofoco papers, which are assailing the Senate so bitterly for laying on the table nominations of persons whom the majority of that body deemed unfit to fill places on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, should reflect that there is good Jackson Locofoco authority for the act. In 1828, Judge Trimble of Kentucky died, and early in the Session of 1828–9, President Adams nominated Mr. Crittenden to fill the vacancy. Now there was no pretence that Mr. Crittenden was unqualified, in any respect, for the station, but the Jackson Senate of that period laid the nomination on the table, (though a whole week of the term of the Supreme Court was lost thereby for want of a quorum,) and the reason openly assigned for it in the papers was, that Gen. Jackson would have the appointment when he came in after the 4th of March, 1829. And he did nominate John McLean, who was confirmed.

NULLIFICATION AND DISUNION.—The Hon. R. B. Rhett, Representative in Congress from South Carolina, has published an Address proposing a State Convention in April next, to Nullify the Tariff and to annex Texas. He and Mr. Calhoun would seem to have parted company, as Mr. C. is just committed against separate State action.

In Abbeville District, on the 22d ult. about 1000 persons partook of a Dinner given to the Hon. Mr. Pickens, and the first regular toast declared that "we must unite [with Texas] *come what may.*" Others were complimentary to the President, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. McDuffie, Gen. Jackson, &c., and one pledging "the cordial and united support" of South Carolina to Polk and Dallas.

"It is rumored, that when Mr. Clay heard of the nomination of Polk and Dallas, he threw up his hands and exclaimed, beat again, by ——."

North Carolinian.

How eminently base must be the mind which could originate and publish such a foul falsehood as the above. It is by such means only that the Locofocos hope to beat Mr. Clay, if they have any such hope.

In another place the Carolinian calls Henry Clay a gambler!

Mr. McDuffie delivered a speech to the Locofocos of Richmond, Va. on the 25th ult. full of his peculiar notions on Texas and the Tariff. According to the Whig,—

"He said that the *South* paid every thing, and that the *North* did not work at all! The people of the North, he said, did nothing but travel and divert themselves, the *South* furnishing [under the Tariff,] the expense, and paying for the fiddler! He represented [illegible]outh [Cotton!] as laboring for the North almost exclusively, while the North, and especially the [illegible]es, were travelling to and fro, hither and thith[illegible], in such crowds, that he, Mr. McDuffie, could with difficulty obtain a seat in a Rail Road Car! In short, the idea he presented was, that he and his Cotton growers, who have negro girls to fan the knats off their [illegible], were HARD at work all the time, especially [illegible] Cotton was growing, while Brother Jonah [illegible] of the Potomac, was living upon their labor, fiddling, frolicking and junketing! A more extraordinary set of opinions we do not believe ever entered the head of a sane man—if sane he can be [illegible]. He has studied Cotton and Cotton Bale Theology by the romance of Amadis de Gaul, and [illegible] Irongilio of Thrace."

Thos. W. Dorr, the Rhode Island rebel, has been sentenced to the State Prison for life, that being the legal penalty for treason in that State. The Legislature has the right to pardon, and it is not doubted will exercise the right on a proper application.

A Public Execution.—The "Standard" intimates that its friend, Col. Hoke, has committed divers murders upon sundry cross-road politicians, who had the temerity to venture a reply to the main body of his speeches, viz. the jokes, and to the codicils thereto, viz. the attempts at argument. Now an intimation of any thing by the "Standard," against its friend Hoke, amounts to an open confession of his guilt.—He, therefore, stands convicted, by confession, of the murders aforesaid. It is a melancholy affair, but as the Whigs are an orderly and law-loving people, who have heretofore brought to justice public defaulters, public plunderers and public mal-administrators —so, they will bring to justice this political Colonel, for the murders of which he stands charged by his friend of the "Standard." The Execution will take place on the first Thursday of August next, between the hours of ten, in the forenoon, and six, in the afternoon, at the BALLOT-BOXES. All good Whigs are expected to attend, and aid the State in disposing of such an offender.

N. B. The Execution will *certainly* take place, as the Democracy have not the power either to reprieve or pardon.—*Raleigh Register.*

Extract of a Letter, dated Burke County, June 23.

"Graham's prospects are fine, and I think brightening every day. Since Polk's nomination for the Presidency, the Democrats in these parts look very blue, and a good many kick up at it, and say they can't go it. One of the strongest Democrats in our County, yesterday offered a Polk man from Tennessee, who had a load of Bacon, for sale, and who was bragging high on Polk, seventy-five cents per pound for his whole load, and pay the cash for it when Polk became President, and not before. The Polk-man refused, but said he would take seven cents now. The man who made the offer is one of the wealthiest men in our county. I assure you, and all good Whigs, that their game of *Hoke-us Polk-us* won't take here."

Raleigh Register.

A SAVORY TICKET.—The Locofoco ticket urged in this section, "Polk, Dallas and Texas," by a slight transposition becomes "Polk, Salted and Taxes"—an odorous catch vote dish, indeed.

Columbia (Tennessee) Observer.

PASS IT ROUND THE UNION.—That Mr. Polk in a speech in this place said that "*ninety-nine hundredths* of those who take the benefit of the Bankrupt law, act *dishonestly* and *fraudulently*."—*Ib.*

A writer in the Portland Argus says, Mr. Polk is "one of the first men of the age.—*Clay can't hold a candle to him!*" The Louisville Journal says, this very extraordinary personage was literally invisible to nearly the whole country until the Baltimore Convention "*held a candle to him.*"

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult., at the residence of James P. Leak, Esq., in Richmond county, by the Rev. Mr. Shipp, Mr. WALTER LEAK STEEL to Miss HARRIET ANN CRAWFORD. (All Whigs.)

Crawford and Clay! these names will lend
To our blest land a stream of glory,
But can we, will we, ever blend
Their *names* and virtues with its story?

Ah no! for here a name is lost,
He *Steels* the Crawford yet, like Marryatt,
However by storms and tempests tost,
He'll but the closer cling to—*Harry-yet.*

O may the bark on which they sail,
When they have *Shipp'd* their freight and cargo,
Ne'er spring a-*Leak* nor meet a gale,
Nor e'er be cramped by an embargo. [*Com.*

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 19th ult., in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. MARY R. ANDERSON, mother of Mr. Wm. E. Anderson, formerly of Petersburg, Va. She was an humble christian, greatly loved and venerated by all who knew her. Also, on the 20th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. C. Hotchkiss, Mrs. ANNA PUNDERFORD, in the 61st year of her age.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Gabriel Bonev, in Duplin county, on the 1st of June, Mrs. MARGARET GARRASON, daughter of the late Wm. Carr, dec'd, and relict of Ephraim Garrason, dec'd, in the 51st year of her age.

In Randolph county, on the 14th ult., in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. ANSTIS PEARCE, wife of Mr. Daniel Pearce. She was born in Providence, R. I., but has been a resident of this State for the last 25 years. A consistent christian, beloved and mourned, as a wife, mother, and friend.

"Her quiet immovable breast
Is heav'd by affliction no more." [*Com.*

In New Orleans, from the effects of Apoplexy, on the 21st May last, JOHN H. THORINGTON, Esq., aged 56 years, a native of Ireland. Mr. T. came to this country when quite young, and was for fifteen or twenty years a successful practitioner of law in the State of Alabama.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 3.

REMARKS.—Business very dull, and no change in prices of Produce or Goods to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—June 26.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has ranged from 2 05 to 2 12½ within the last week, the latter rate marking sales yesterday. Tar was selling yesterday at 1 10. 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine sold at 28 cts. *Timber, Lumber, &c.*—Under this head there is no transaction to report since a week ago.

There is Corn afloat, both up-country and North County, selling out at 50 cts.—*Chronicle.*

At New York, Cotton has settled from ⅛ to ¼ c. since the arrival of the Steamer. Uplands 5¾ to 9. North Carolina new Wheat 1 04. Corn 46 to 48.

Cotton at Charleston, 5 to 8. Corn 51 to 56.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,963,757 bales, against 2,335,783 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Expected, this day, Henrietta Co's boat Difference, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, B. Rose, G. W. McDonald, Hall & Hall, J. W. Wooten, S. J. Hinsdale, H. Branson, G. McNeill, A. McLauchlin, and H. L. Myrover, of this place; and for Falls & Morrison, R. D. Gage, W. Clarke, Newlin & Farlow, Caldwell & Elliott, J. & R. Gilmer, W. G. Webb, Elms & Martin, J. F. & C. Phifer, J. D. Toom

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-de-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my **STOCK OF GOODS** for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.

P. TAYLOR.

April 20, 1844. 3-3m

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

---

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 1400tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee,

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will [illegible]

[illegible]

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line for the winter, will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows, viz:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This Route has had a fair trial, and is the best, for North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 84-tf

NOW OPENING,

WORSTED and Cotton Balzorines; printed Muslins and Lawns; Scotch Ginghams; fashionable Prints; Silks and Alpacas; Gimps and Fringes; Elastic Mitts and Kid Gloves; Hosiery; wrought and dimity Collars; fancy Handkerchiefs and Cravats; Jaconets, plain and striped Muslins; Swiss and Book do.; Cambrics; Veils; Laces and Edgings; Bonnets and Ribbons in great variety; Drap de te; summer Cloths; Brown Linens and drillings; fancy Cotton do.; Nankeens; brown and bleached Shirtings; Checks; fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Irish Linens and Lawns; &c. &c. A large assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Umbrellas, together with a good variety of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade.

As the above goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, we can afford to sell them very cheap for cash, or on the usual time for good notes.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

June 1, 1844. 9-8w

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holl'nd Gin,—at retail.

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, the Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN A. BINGHAM and Mr. JAMES H. NORWOOD, who as joint Principals will succeed Mr. William J. Bingham, the present able head of the school, who retires from his chair at the expiration of this session.

These gentlemen have been brought up among us. And from their high moral character, their experience, and known qualifications, both as scholars and teachers, the Trustees believe they may cheerfully and heartily recommend the school to the confidence of the public.

The Trustees promise their cordial co-operation in maintaining and advancing the personal rights of the school, and the correct deportment and thorough instruction of the students.

This institution is designed to be strictly preparatory to the University, and we are permitted to refer to the President and Faculty with respect to character and qualifications of the instructors.

The Fall session will commence on the 15th day of July next.

JAMES WEBB, THOMAS C[illegible]
FRED. NASH, [illegible] CO. STS. UK.
CAL. JONES, Sr., JOHN W. NOO[illegible] OD.
JAS. PHILLIPS, JOHN U. KIRK[illegible] D.
JOHN TAYLOR,

May 8, 1841. [illegible]

[illegible] Sale by

[Pr. adv. $2 50.]

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster,

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93*-f*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN,
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 17 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 184[illegible].

[illegible]ck Murchison.

ORDER LEVIED ON LAND.

IT [illegible]tion of the Court, that [illegible]rchison, is not a resi[illegible]' that publi[illegible]. Fayetteville Observer, nothing sa[illegible]rson to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

11-6w

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

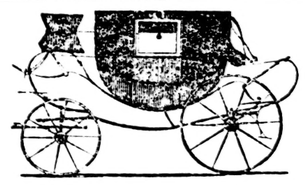
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

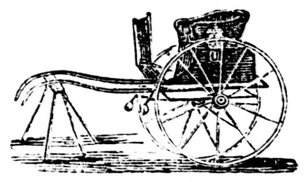
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which he resides, known as "Nine Oaks"—lying in the County of Granville, N. C. seven miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and beautifully situated on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Oxford; in a neighborhood unsurpassed for health and good society. Said Tract contains 2200 acres, well-watered, and being in an admirable condition to make large crops of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c., to the growth of which it is peculiarly adapted. The improvements consist of a spacious and highly finished Dwelling House, with thirteen complete rooms and commodious out-houses, of every description, in a good state of preservation. As a summer residence, the advantages, are striking. The Plantation will be sold either in a body or divided, to suit purchasers.—Terms shall be accommodating. The premises will be shown at any time, and all communications will be addressed to the Subscriber, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.

CHARLES E. HAMILTON.

May 19, 1844. 8-6w

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.

Amos Brown *vs.* Dicey Brown.

Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

WILLIAM FARRIOR.

May 4, 1844. 6-3m

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

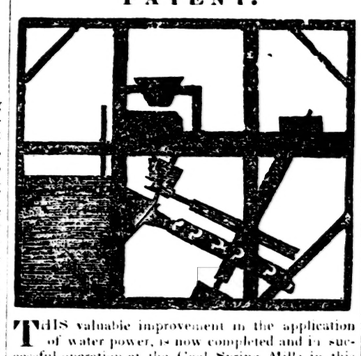
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction. Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Falmestock's Vermifuge

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

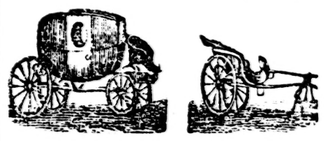
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2. 1843. 74-1Y

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore